# N. SUGAR, 302 Grand St., New York, I. HERMAN, 56 Leonard St., New York, FAILE

I was one of the largest buyers at the sale, and bid in all of the bargains--personally--which I advertise below. It is the first New York City Bankrupt Stock that I ever purchased, and comprises a line of goods that are very seldom slaughtered. I also purchased from Adolph Lux, Lispinard Street, New York, 10 cases of Dry Goods that have been wet and smoked from a recent fire, which I will offer at one-tenth their value. I guarantee every purchaser that the goods advertised below are the greatest bargains I have ever offered. RESPECTFULLY, C. A. STONEHILL.

## SILKS.

5,000 yards of China Silk, Surah Silk, Watered Silk and Moire Striped Silks at 49c, worth up to \$1.50. The Figured China Silks are a new spring importation.

# RIBBONS.

The greatest sale of All Silk Ribbons that has ever been held in the country. Ribbons, 3 inches wide, 6c yard.

All Silk Ribbons, 3 1-2 inches wide, at 10c, worth 35c.

Fine Moire Ribbons, 5 inches wide, 17c yard, worth 45c.

At 39c, Ribbons worth up to \$2.00 a yard. None higher.

### ART CULTURE

The Western Association Listens to a Letter on the Subject.

Mr. L. A. Southwick, the prominent artist, was expected to deliver an address before the Western Art association of this city last night, but was unable to do so, being detained at Des Moines, where he has been engaged in teaching art in the Callanan college. In lieu of the address, however, he wrote a lecture on the subject of art, which was read by Mr. F. L. Haller. Mr. Southwick, in opening his letter, expressed his regret at not being able to be present at the meeting of the association in person. Taking up the subject of his lecture, he asks the question, "Why should we study art!" The answer, he says is simple enough. One who can draw has power. Not that all can succeed in be coming great painters, but that it is within the power of everyone to become a skilful draughtsman, and that knowledge would that knowledge would prove valuable in whatever profession its possessor might choose. After dwelling at some length upon the advantages possessed by those having a knowledge of drawing, Mr. Southwick continuing wrote: "A great fault of young students of art is their wish to make fine pictures from the outset, and of to make fine pictures from the busics, accounse the result can only be a failure."

Mr. Southwick then entered into detail upon the requisites for making a good picture of the requisites for making a good picture." Wrote he, "with ture. "I do not agree." wrote he, "with some masters in the idea that instruc

tion for years or even months in drawing is necessary before students should touch the brush. In many cases colors may be used with advantage al most from the beginning." It is very fortu-nate, he continued, for a student who possesses talent to be placed under an arbitrary master, who insists on the student pursuing his method. He should be allowed, to a certain extent, to follow his own theories. Masters should try to discover the peculiarities of a student and encourage them. In cases where pupils have had no instruction in drawing he would advise study from geometrical solids, casts of fruits, flowers and leaves years and other objects in light and leaves, vases and other objects in light and

The next step would be drawing from the antique, and when students had gained sufficent knowledge of outline and shading with charcoal, he would advise letting them to experiment with colors from the same objects. Then would come the fascinating study from lifedrawing, and then painting. In conclusion Mr. Southwick said: "Let us ail do what we can for an art that opens the eyes of all to that which is beautiful; that begets a charm, that elevates the character and the life, that warms the heart and softens and refines the whole nature. The beauty of a landscape lies all hidden from an uncultured eye; the giory of the sunset and the dawn, the wealth of autumnal woods, the majesty of mountain, river and sea, can be fully appreciated only by the eyes and soul of an artist. It is excellent to be able to decerate our homes with pictures made by our own hands, but to decorate the heart, to develope the true, the beautiful and the good in one's nature is more excellent still."

It is proposed to induce Mr. Southwick and
his associate, Mr. L. E. Jarden, a French artist of considerable prominence to establish an art school in Omaha, and to gain this object the following committee, to solicit scholarships in the school, was appointed:
Mrs. Gilbert, chairman; Miss. Pettis, Mrs.
Orr, Mrs. Dodisman and Mrs. Ed Davis.
The association adjourned to meet next. The association adjourned to meet next Saturday night, when the report of the above committee will be heard. Mr. South-wick is expected to be present at that

meeting.

The valuable paintings of Mrs. Campbell-Girard, of Washington, including Rembrandt's Rabbi, his portrait of himself. Murillo's St. John the Haptist, and others aggregating a value of more than \$100,000 still remain in the gallery. Tee association now has 270 members earolied.

· Inmanapolis, Jan. 19.—General Harrison, at an early hour this morning, started out for a day of pleasure and to visit his old friend Hon. W. R. McKeen, president of the Vandalia road, at Terre Huute, and visit Edgewood, Mr. McKeen's stock farm. They were met at Terre Haute by Mr. McKeen and

Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy. Carriages were in waiting and the party drove direct to Edge wood, some distance east of the city, where they dined with Captain Boys, who has charge of the farm. After dinner they visited the stables and inspected the fine horses and cattle. The trip has no political significance. They returned here in the afternoon. At all stations on the return trip crowds were congregated to see the general, but the stops were too brief for hand-shaking. A beautiful pair of mounted Buffalo horns reached the general to-day from Davenport, Ia.

It is reported that General Harrison's visit to McKeen's stock farm to day to buy a pair of horses is a mistake, for he has already purchased his principal team for the white

Zalinski's Gue Tested. NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- The test of Captain F. I. Zalinski's pneumatic dynamite gun, made this afternoon at Fort Lafayette, in the hardor, was very satisfactory. Only two shots were fired, one a two-hundred pound shell and the other of 500 pounds, charged with No. dynamite, and each was discharged at a point the size of a vessel's deck, marked by buoys, at a distance of one mile. The absence of an object made it impossible to demonstrate thoroughly the destructive power of the shots, but it was said that either of the bombs hurled to day would have destroyed any man-of-war affoat. The gun was of fifteen-inch calibre, and each shot sent upward a body of water to a height of about three hundred feet. Among those who witnessed the ex-periments were the naval board, who will make a report on the tests, which were designed to determine federal acceptance of the

the dynamite gun for the new fast war ves The Seefield Failure. Winona, Minn., Jan. 19.—Estimates from well informed sources say that the amount involved in the Seefield failure at St. Charles is likely to run up to \$300,000. His mills, elevators and other property involved in a deal are valued at \$200,000. E. P. Bacon, of Milwaukee, and J. Rosenbaum, of Chicago, prominent grain men, were here last night en route to St. Charles. An attachment in favor of Foss. Strong & Co., of Chicago, for \$5.510 was issued this morning. The talk of the street is that Rosenbaum, of Chicago, is caught for an amount variously estimated from \$0,000 to \$180.000 but nothing is made public to to \$180,000, but nothing is made public to verify this. The rumor that Seefleld skipped to Manitoba is discredited by some business acquaintances, who express a belief that he will show up after the first flurry is over. It is said that Seefleld transferred his two flour mills to Resenbaum some weeks are and mills to Rosenbaum some weeks ago, and that the elevator at Utica was turned over to the Bank of St. Charles.

Sprung a Leak and Sunk. WINNIPEG, Jan. 19.-A Victoria, B. C. special says: The steamer Cariboo Fly returned east to-night from an exploring trip to Queen Charlotte islands. The vessel brings news that on December 15, while Cunningham's schooner Skena was making a trip to Skidegate, sne sprung a leak and sunk. Eight Indian passengers and Cun-ningham's son were drowned. The captain, a white boy, and seven Indians escaped. Faulkner and an Indian were drowned on the Skulia river by the upsetting of their

A Negro Highwayman Killed. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 19 .- A Winston special says: "Mr. Harrell, an employe of the Wilkesbore road, was coming to Winston this evening, when he was approached by a party of negroes and a demand was made for his money or his life. In reply he fired at the leader, killing him instantly."

The Omaha Debating club will meet next Tuesday evening, at 7:30 p. m., in room 48, Barker block. A full attendance of the members is requested in order to elect officers for the new year. The executive committee of the prohibi-tion party of Nebraska is called to meet in Lincoln, in room 6, Ledwith block, at 4 p. m., on Thursday, January 31.

# EMBROIDERIES.

15,000 yards of Colored Embroid ry.

Lot 1 at 2c a yard, worth 10c.

Lot 2 at 7c a yard, worth up to 50c.

Lot 3, 27 inches wide, at 25c a yard, worth chance you get but seldom.

2,000 yards of Wool Lace at 11/2c yard, worth 25c.

3,000 Embroidered Collars at 5c, worth 40c. 1,000 yards of Dress Goods; will be placed in two lots:

Lot I at 7c, worth 25c.

Lot 2 at 29c, worth 60c.

500 Linen Table Cloths at half value,

### JUDICIAL REFORMS. The Bar Association Meets and Fur-

ther Discusses Them. The Omaha Bar association held a meeting in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday to hear reports from the judiciary and legislative committees, Mr. Howe, from the committee, stated that two members of that body had called upon two judges of the district court and consulted with them in regard to certain changes in the mode of conducting the district courts of this district as set forth in the following resolution adopted at a recent meeting: Resolved, That the members of the judi

ciary committee be requested to confer with the honorable judges of the district court at the earliest practicable opportunity, with a view of ascertaining from them whether or not it is possible and practicable for said indges, by rule of court, to so arrange the dockets and business of said courts at the beginning of each term of court as to divide the dockets between said judges assigning to each a distinct portion thereof, and a certain room in which to con tinue their sittings, and in order further to avoid joint sittings of said judges; and that the judges be requested to abolish the morning hour and have all the business now don at that time put over until motion day. Mr. Howe said that the two judges with whom the committee had conferred had ex-pressed a desire to do all in their power to accommodate the members of the bar, but that under the changes already made in the manner of conducting court this term mat-

ters were running very smoothly and all cases had been promptly called. To divide up the dockets amongst four judges would be impracticable, but as far as the other sub-ject matter of the resolution was concerned they would be willing to make the desired changes. This report was accepted. Upon motion the matter was referred to a special committee to further investigate the matter.

Mr. Roberts moved that this committee be instructed to prepare court rules as they think would correct the present difficulties, and further that these rules should be sub-mitted to the judges concerned to obtain their approval, the idea being to work with and not antagonize them. Mr. Roberts, in support of his motion, said that some em-phatic action upon the part of the bar was a orying necessity as under existing circum-there was no system in the mode of conduct-ing business. The motion was carried. To this same committee was referred the work of a legislative bill providing for a municipal court for this city. County At-torney Mahoney upon this proposition said that such a court had become a necessity in Omaha as, in many cases appeals from the decisions of the police court were taken to the superior courts, and as the presiding judge of the criminal court of the county was overrun with county business, these appeals practically amounted t a non-suit, and many criminals were allowed to go free who should be punished.

The legislative committee, to which was referred the subject of devising ways and means to increase the salaries of the judges of the district court, reported that it would

### mittee was instructed to frame a bill to be submitted to the legislature correcting the evils of the present mode of selecting jurors. AN OPERATIC CLUB.

be necessary to change the state constitution

relative to this matter.
Upon motion of Mr. Davis the same com

Omaha Music Lovers Hold a Meeting to Organize. Several ladies and gentlemen met togethe yesterday, in the Paxton, with the object of organizing an operatic club. Those assembled had among their number the principal musicians and lovers of high class music in the city, and from the zest displayed at the meeting the organization promises to be a great success. The desire is to found a so ciety of musicians chosen from among the ciety of musicians chosen from among the best talent of Omaha, who will study, and if necessary, produce English operas. After some discussion it was decided to establish an opera club which shall be called the Omaha Operatic club. This having been done the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Lieutenant John Kinzie, U. S. A.; vice president, C. K. Cralle; treasurer, C. C. Spotswood; secretary, Miss Hitt.

F. Massy Howard was elected musical di-

rectors by the unanimous vote of those pres Miss Fannie Arnold, D. Wheeler, jr., and Mrs. M. Howard were next appointed as a committee to examine the qualifications of candidates making application for admission into the club. Mr. Martin Cahn, Dr. E. Arnold and Mme. Howard were app musical committee for the purpose of select-

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

ing the programme.

The coroner's jury censures the contractor and owners of the mill which recently fell in Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild gave a dinner last night in honor of President Mrs. Cleveland.

Miss Nora Cain, of Jeffersonville, Ky., shot and fatally wounded John Alstall, who had persisted in paying her attention. Thomas Hallowell, of Pittsburg, cut the throat of Adam Slater, death occurring in-stantiy. Hallowell was arrested. A Rock Island train collided with a cable car in Chicago, seriously injuring four passengers and the conductor, the last fatally.

A dispatch from Pensacola says: Yester-day detectives arrested J. E. Tipton, railroad agent at Port Sampa, who is wanted for rob-bing a safe in lowa of \$15,000. The committee on navy of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washing-ton has arranged to have the various governors and state commissioners sail to Eliza morning of April 29 and accompany him to the foot of Wall street.

The annual report of Governor Swineford upon the operation of the Alaska commercial company was laid before both houses of congress yesterday. The governor reaffirms and emphasizes the allegations heretofore made by him against the company in its lealings with the natives other than those

The Police Commission. The board of fire and police commissioners met last night, and after routine business istened to the report handed in by Chief Galligan, of the fire department. He said that at present the brigade consisted of fifty men, with nineteen horses, and that it was in good shape all around, with the exception of the hose, which was not what it should be. Some of it was not fit for use, and in case of a large fire it might be found wanting.

Then Chief Seavey gave an account of his trip down east, and mentioned Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and other points of interest that he visited. He thought the force in Omaha was equal to any of them, but in order to put it on a fair numer ical strength it should at least be composed of 50 men. Both reports were placed on file, and the board adjourned.

A Boy's Narrow Escape. Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a procer's delivery sleigh ran away, starting ou Farnara street above the court house The driver, a small boy, hung to the reins until the corner of Douglas and Sixteenth streets was reached, where the sleigh struck a bump and be was thrown out. His feet caught in the reins and he was dragged a half block before he became disentangled. Those who witnessed the accident expected to see the top washed to pieces against the wheels of passing vehicles, but he luckily es-caped such a fate, and as soon as disengaged from the reins, jumped to his feet, threw aside his overcoat and started in pursuit of the runaway horse. The last seen of horse and driver they were flying down Sixteenth

Will Resume on Condition. Pirrishung, Jan. 19.—The Monongaheli river coal operators to-day notified their 5,000 miners that the mines which have been closed a couple of months would resume operations of Monday, providing the men would accept 2% cents, a reduction of & cent in the rate of mining. It is not definitely known as yet what the miners will do

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Senator Hiscock, of New York, gave a dinner at the Arling-ton hotel this evening in honor of vice presi-dent-elect Morton and J. S. T. Stranshan, of New York. A number of senators were also

# CLOAKS

On Plush Cloaks, Newmarkets, Children's Cloaks and Short Wraps, we will give a discount of 50 per cent off the New York prices. This a

# All Our Millinery

At one-third what it is marked. All Goods marked in Plain Figures.

10,000 yards of Hamburg 111/2c yard. Embroidery to be Slaughtered.

# Smoke and Water.

worth 25c.

### LABOR STATISTICS

First Biennial Report of Commissioner Jenkins of the State Bureau. The first biennial report of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics made its appearance, and was presented to the governor very recently. The report, which comprises 210 pages of closely set type, is one of a most interesting nature, not alone to employers, but to persons who earn their living by the sweat of their brows. The law establishing the bureau was passed in July 1887, consequently the present report embraces the statistics of the past eighteen months. The statements and figures presented in the report are compiled with great care. They will be read with satisfac-tion to those interested in labor movements. With the object of obtaining accurate data relative to labor and its products several blanks with pertinent questions relative to the subject were distributed broadcast among employers and employes. Farmers, engi-neers, railroaders, mechanics and contractors alike furnished with these blanks. The first chapter deals with "The Rise and Progress of the Bureau of Labor Statistics." This chapter deals with the growth and aims of labor statistics, and epitomizes the senti-ments of Hon. C. D. Wright as expressed in an address to the American Social Science association September, 1888, and deals ex-clusively with the establishment of statistical bureaus of labor. The first of these was established in Boston in 1869, and the most recent in Nebraska in 1887, of which the present is the first report.

The second chapter deals with labor organizations, their duties and benefits, and quotes remarks made by eminent men of the present and preceding age about them. The first is by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who in speaking of labor organizations, says: "Bear in mind the full and absolute right of all individuals, employers and workmen alike to bring to market the commodity they have to dispose of whether it be labor or capital, in the best terms in their power as long and only as long as they exercise their own rights without prejudice to the rights of others. This is followed by other quotations from men of equal emi-

Labor organizations were also questioned on the establishment and workings of labor institutions for the protection of different classes of employes and among those who answered was the Painters' union, which says, "Arbitration, if possible. Strikes only as a last resort."
"We believe in arbitration as the best means."—Stone-cutters.
"Arbitration first and strikes as a last and only hope."—Gas Fitters.
"Arbitration is the only correct way of settling difficulties."—Knights of Labor.
The next chapter, which is a long one, deals with strikes and states that at no time in the history of Nebraska have labor organ izations received such an impetus as in 1886. This may be accounted for by the railroad strikes which occurred here in 1884. After this agitation workingmen saw their weak-ness, saw the enormous power and money with which they had to contend, saw that they were battling with a power which, if allowed its way, would become more despotic than a Nero or a Napoleon, and as a consequence, labor organizations, which pre-vious to this time were unknown, or perhaps who in their infancy, began to grow. Men who had formerly been lethargic and carcless, seeing the almost employment forces they had to contend with, sought those who who would lead them out of what evidently appeared to be leading them into serfdom, worse than that of slaves. Meetings were organized and unions formed, and where in 1884 one organization existed now ten flour-884 one organization existed now ten flourisst one organization existed how ten flour-ish. Every possible trade and employment awake to the situation, and at the pres-ent day it is difficult to find one system of employment of any description wherein a few fundred are engaged without some kind of organization or friendly society whose object is the protection of its mem-hers.

bers.

This chapter also deals with the strikes that have taken place in Omaha. It speaks at length on the bricklayers' strike of last summer and gives the reasons of the difficulty, as it also does of the engineer's strike on the B. & M. railroad, which has just terminated. The question of arbitration is spoken of at length and among the remarks may be noticed those of Governor Thayer in may be noticed those of Governor Thayer in his inaugural address in 1888, showing that the governor has made a study of

### thoroughly understands the rights of laboring men. The report also touches on manual training and compulsory education.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

A Fatal Accident on the Northwestern Road Near Elmwood, Mich. MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 19 .- As the cast bound passenger train on the Northwestern railroad neared Elmwood station this afternoon, one of the trucks under the rear coach broke, throwing the coach off the The derailed car ran car lengths, when it struck a stump and was smashed to pieces, killing or injuring all the occupants. Lieu tenant Governor James H. McDonald, o Michigan, his business partner, Cochrane, of Escanoba, and a man named Tuttle, were killed. Conductor Armstrong had a leg broken and E. P. Foster was seriously inured. A aumber of other passengers were

slightly injured. It seems that the car in turning overstruck a stump, which penetrated it between Lieu tenant Governor McDonald and party, who were playing a friendly game of cards. Mr. Tuttle, who was seated to the rear of the table, was instantly killed, his neck being broken. Mr. McDonald was in the same seat with him and his arm was torn out at the shoulder and was found at least forty feet from the body. He lived about one hour and was conscious for a few minutes. The whole side of the car was torn out by a second stump, and it seems miraculous that any escaped. The dead were picked up and brought to Waters,

where they remain up to this writing. A special train will convey the bodies of Mc Donald and Cochrane to Escanaba to night, where they reside. Tuttle will be taken to his home in Cleveland, O. None of the others were fatally injured.

### Jack Bulletins His Arrival. NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |- Captain Ryan, of the Twentyfirst police precinct, to-day received the fol-

lowing letter: Captain Ryan-Do you think that "Jack the Ripper" is in England! He is not. I am right here and I expect to kill somebody by Thursday next, and so get ready for me with your pistols. But I have a knife that has done more than your pistols. The next thing you will hear of some woman dead. JACK THE RIPPER. The writing was bad.

The Weather Indications. Nebraska and Dakota: Fair, colder; winds scoming northwesterly. Snow, colder; winds becoming

Admiral Monts Dead. BERLIN, Jan. 19 .- Admiral Monts, chief of he admiralty, died this morning.

Mr. W. English, deputy register of deeds, who has long been very ill, was able to visit the court house yesterday. From the delight shown at his appearance and hand-shakes he received, he might have wished he had put off the reception until he got a little stronger.

Judicial Warning to Trusts. Louisville Courier Journal: In the decision of Judge Barrett we have a warning which all of the tariff-painpered trust must heed. The articles or the formation of the sugar trust were drawn by an eminent lawyer, and while all the great trusts do not conform stictly to these articles, it is still true that if, on appeal to the court of last resort, the decision is against them, an effective check will be imposed upon the usurpations of the trusts, and their

The reason for the greater efficacy of the courts in such matters is found in the fact tha most of these evils arise from special or class legislation. Among the railroads we find extraor-dinary charters and privileges incon-sistent with public welfare and contrary

to our constitutions. The worst evils

power for widespread evil will be de-

## 2,000 yards of 25-cent White Goods, slightly wet and smoked, 3c a yard.

2,000 yards that are not soiled at 5c,

3,000 yards Zephyr Gingham at 71/20 vard, worth 20c.

2,000 yards Sewing Silk. Veiling, slightly smoked, 7c a yard, worth 35c.

3,000 yards 3-ply Ruching at 3c a yard, worth 20c.

25 dozen Ferris Corset Waists at 49c, worth \$1.50.

10,000 yards White Goods at 8c, 10c and 12½c, worth from 20c to 40c.

50 pieces of 18c Cotton Flannel at 8½c yard.

30 pieces of 20c Cotton Flannel at

Big lot of Gentlemen's and Children's Underwear in this stock.

> fact that the representatives of corner ations know what they want and how to

If the public mind could be so en-

lightened as to insist on confining legis lation to general laws, and to public purposes, the difficulties which so often embarrass us would not arise. legislature is kept busy rectifying the errors of its produces-sors. Unfortunately, instead of repealing bad laws, the members set about to amend them, thus strengthening the hold capital and corporations

acquire on commerce and in politics. In dealing with the railroads and other corporations; in rectifying the buses of the tariff; in correcting the found best in the main, to repeal the statutes which have given rise to so many abuses, rather than to attempt to rectify the abuses by new laws. The following trusts are especially

concerned in the decision of Judge Barrett: CottonStandard Oil Trust. American Seed Oil Trust, Tin Trust, Central Iron Trust, Bessemer Steel Cartridge Trust, Trust. Cordage Trust, Soap Trust,

Lanseed Oil Trust, Salt Trust. Paper Bag Trust, General Steel Trust, Crockery Trust. Plow Steel Trust, Zine Trust. Coffee Trust, Jlass Trust. Lead Trust. Spool Cotton Trust, Rubber Shoe Trust,

Spool Silk Trust.
Legislation against these combinations would avail little, but if congress should put all these articles on the free list twelve months' open competition would free us from the worst of these. Limiting competition by a prohibitive tariff gives a bonus to the organizers of Hence we say they are the creatures of vicious legislation, and that the best way to deal with them is to repeal the act, which has warmed them into

## Chicago Tribune: "Before I sit down I shall be happy to answer any questions that any of you may wish to ask." Gen-

Lecture on Art.

tlemad in audience (from St. Louis)-"I have enjoyed the lecture much, sir, and have understood it all except a few technical terms. Will you please tell me what you mean by the words per-spective, fresco, and mickle-an-jelo?" (Lecturer sits down discouraged).

# 1301 DOUGLAS STREET,

Liabilities of Stockholders..... 800,000 Five Per Cent Interest Paid on De-

## posits-Compounded Semi-Annually. Loans Made on Real Estate,

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arise from everlegislation, and from the